United Nations A/ES-10/660–S/2014/735

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
14 October 2014

Original: English

General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Sixty-ninth year

Identical letters dated 14 October 2014 from the Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

I write to alert you to the critical situation and continuously rising tensions in the Occupied State of Palestine, including East Jerusalem, as a result of Israel's relentless illegal policy and oppressive actions against the Palestinian people. On a daily basis, the occupying Power persists with its grave violations of international law, including rampant settlement activities, the dispossession of Palestinian civilians, violent military raids, including into schools, daily detentions and arrests of Palestinians, constant provocations, including incitement at holy sites and the destruction of Palestinian property by extremist Israeli settlers, and the illegal blockade of the Gaza Strip. All of these violations are exacerbating already volatile conditions and heightening tensions, which threaten to completely destabilize the situation on the ground.

I first wish to draw your attention to Israel's incitement and provocations against holy sites in Occupied East Jerusalem, namely at Al-Haram Al-Sharif (the Noble Sanctuary, which houses the holy Al-Aqsa Mosque and Qubbat Al-Sakhra (Dome of the Rock). In yet another dangerous development, yesterday, 13 October, the right-wing Deputy Speaker of the Israeli Knesset and member of the party of the Prime Minister, Moshe Feiglin, protected by hundreds of Israeli occupying forces, entered Al-Aqsa Mosque yet again, which led to violent clashes, with innocent Palestinian worshippers injured by stun grenades and rubber-coated bullets. It should be noted that Feiglin is a controversial figure, whose provocative and racist words and actions against the Palestinian people have been the source of repeated incitement. He is well known for his advocacy for Palestinian displacement and hate-filled speeches openly made against Palestinians and Arabs as a whole.

It should be mentioned that this latest provocation comes on the heels of clashes that occurred last week, when Israeli forces stormed Al-Aqsa Mosque and forcibly removed worshipers, attacking some of them with clubs, and firing tear gas,

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stun grenades and rubber bullets. Some of the stun grenades were fired into Al-Aqsa Mosque itself, causing a fire to break out and damage to the holy site. Moreover, the occupying Power even locked Palestinian worshipers in Al-Aqsa Mosque, preventing them from leaving. It is transparent, as was stated by Dr. Hanan Ashrawi, Member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, that Israel is attempting to create a new reality at the expense of the Palestinians, their religious rights, sites and historical identity and are violating the sanctity of religious sites without consequence.

We reiterate the dangers of such continuous provocations and incitement in or near Al-Aqsa Mosque, the first *qibla* and the third holiest site of Islam. Further provocations will only inflame tensions that are already high and anger among the Palestinian people and beyond, with dangerous ramifications. In this regard, we underscore the importance of a clear message of condemnation and rejection of such violations and provocations, such as yours made recently that you are "deeply concerned by repeated provocations at the holy sites in Jerusalem" and that "these only inflame tensions and must stop". It should be also noted that the occupying Power is carrying out the same illegal actions in relation to Al-Ibrahimi Mosque in Al-Khalil (Hebron), where worshipers are continuously prevented from praying inside by Israeli occupying forces and settlers.

Accordingly, all such acts of incitement against the holy sites in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as well as acts of provocation against the Palestinian people by the occupying Power, whether by the Government of Israel, its occupying forces or its illegal settlers, warrant the serious and immediate attention of the international community, including the Security Council, in line with its primary Charter duty of the maintenance of international peace and security, and in line with its numerous relevant resolutions calling for a cessation of all Israeli measures aimed at altering the character, the legal status and the demography of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem.

In this regard, serious attention must be given to the continuing rampages of terror being perpetrated by Israeli settlers, persisting with attacks on Palestinian civilians, the destruction of property and the theft of land and natural resources. Yesterday, 13 October, several Palestinians were injured when clashes broke out as more than 300 Israeli settlers, escorted by hundreds of Israeli occupying forces, broke into the holy site of Joseph's tomb in Nablus to perform religious rituals. One Palestinian was shot and injured and many others were seriously hurt, including a 16-year-old boy. In addition, on 9 October, Israeli settlers uprooted and destroyed dozens of Palestinian olive trees near the village of Hosan, west of Bethlehem. Settler lawlessness and the failure of the Israeli Government to rein them in and hold them accountable for their crimes starkly reflects Israel's complete disinterest in peace based on the two-State solution. I also wish to bring to your attention the fact that the occupying Power continues with its inhumane and illegal policy of evicting Palestinian families. Last week, the occupying Power served eviction orders to 20 families living in Al-Burj and Al-Ras Al-Ahmar in the northern Jordan Valley.

I would like to turn your attention to the humanitarian disaster that still exists in the occupied Gaza Strip following the more than 50-day criminal Israeli military aggression, which wrought massive human devastation and physical destruction in all areas. In this regard, we welcome the successful convening and conclusion of the

international conference on the reconstruction of Gaza, hosted by Egypt and Norway in Cairo, and express our hope that the generous donations pledged will be rapidly disbursed for the urgently needed reconstruction to commence under the supervision of the Palestinian National Consensus Government in collaboration with the United Nations. We also continue to reiterate our calls for the full lifting of the Israeli blockade for reconstruction and rehabilitation without delay and for the Palestinian people in Gaza to truly begin to rebuild their lives and communities.

Given the above, we call on the international community, including the Security Council, to give immediate attention to the rising tensions and the critical situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem. Serious efforts must be made to demand and ensure Israel's compliance with international law, relevant United Nations resolutions and the will of the international community before the situation further deteriorates. To remain silent in the face of such gross violations is unacceptable and will only bolster Israel's impunity and send the wrong message to the occupying Power — that it can continue to flout international law as it wishes without consequence. The time has to come to bring an end to Israel's occupation of almost five decades and to all of its crimes against the unprotected Palestinian civilian population and their land.

The present letter is in follow-up to our 523 letters regarding the ongoing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, which constitutes the State of Palestine. These letters, dated from 29 September 2000 (A/55/432-S/2000/921) to 2 October 2014 (A/ES-10/659-S/2014/716), constitute a basic record of the crimes being committed against the Palestinian people. Israel, the occupying Power, must be held accountable and the perpetrators must be brought to justice.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Riyad **Mansour**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer
of the State of Palestine to the United Nations

United Nations A/69/523–S/2014/736

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
15 October 2014
English
Original: Russian

General Assembly
Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 107
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Sixty-ninth year

Identical letters dated 9 October 2014 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text, in Russian and English, of the Communiqué of the 13th Meeting of Heads of Special Services, Security Agencies and Law-Enforcement Organizations, adopted in Sochi on 10 April 2014 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 107, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Vitaly **Churkin**

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Annex to the identical letters dated 9 October 2014 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

[Original: English and Russian]

Communiqué of the 13th Meeting of Heads of Special Services, Security Agencies and Law-Enforcement Organizations

The 13th Meeting of Heads of Special Services, Security Agencies and Law-Enforcement Organizations of foreign States that work in partnership with the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation was held from 9 to 10 April 2014 in Sochi, Russian Federation. The Meeting was attended by 79 delegations from 55 States and three international organizations: the United Nations, including the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism, the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011), as well as the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force; the Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization; and the Anti-Terrorism Centre of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

The Sochi gathering demonstrated the key role of the Meeting within the architecture of international counter-terrorist institutions. The Meeting continued to perform its mission of strengthening the global counter-terrorism system under the overall coordination of the United Nations.

There was general agreement among participants in the Meeting that the most serious terrorist threats at present are related to the return to their countries of origin of terrorist fighters who have undergone a "baptism of fire" in hotspots in various regions of the world. The predictable increase in international terrorist activity following the withdrawal from Afghanistan of the International Security Assistance Force in 2014 is another source of deep concern. Participants in the Meeting expressed their readiness to engage the potential of the global security intelligence community to stop further expansion of terrorism and extremism.

The use of information and communication technologies for terrorist purposes remains a matter of special concern to special services and law enforcement agencies. Participants in the forum observed that, at their current level of development, information and communication technologies have become a new factor of power, which necessitates building well-coordinated containment mechanisms. There was agreement that work should be intensified on drafting ethical standards for security intelligence cooperation in this area that would include the principle of according priority to preventing computer-related incidents which affect critical information infrastructure rather than merely responding to such incidents.

Participants in the Meeting reviewed the experience of cooperation among special services and law enforcement agencies during the XXII Olympic Winter Games and the XI Paralympic Winter Games held in Sochi in 2014. Guidelines for

improving future cooperation in ensuring the security of major international events were defined and agreed upon.

Within the framework of the Meeting, dedicated thematic sessions continued their work. Participants noted the key role of special services in the implementation of the relevant United Nations and Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe resolutions aimed at reducing the risk of conflicts arising from the use of information and communications technologies. In addition, they recognized the need to continue to seek robust modalities of cooperation in developing a system of countermeasures against the use of weapons and explosives for terrorist purposes.

The 14th Meeting will be held in 2015 in the Russian Federation.

United Nations A/69/515–S/2014/737

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
15 October 2014

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General Assembly
Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 33
Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

Security Council
Sixty-ninth year

Identical letters dated 15 October 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia, dated 9 October 2014, regarding the twenty-ninth round of the Geneva international discussions (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex issued as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 33, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kaha **Imnadze**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the identical letters dated 15 October 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia regarding the twenty-ninth round of the Geneva international discussions

Tbilisi, 9 October 2014

The twenty-ninth round of the Geneva international discussions was held on 8 October 2014. The participants in the Geneva discussions took part, in their individual capacity, in the two Working Groups, the first focusing on security and stability in the Russian-occupied Abkhazia and Tskhinvali regions of Georgia, and the second on the issues related to the safe and dignified return of internally displaced persons and refugees to the places of their original residence. The discussions were co-chaired by the representatives of the European Union, the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, and attended by participants from Georgia, the Russian Federation and the United States. The Head of the Provisional Administration of the former South Ossetian Autonomous District and the Chairman of the Government of the Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia, as well as representatives of the Sokhumi and Tskhinvali occupation regimes, took part in the twenty-ninth round of the Geneva discussions.

The meeting was conducted in a business-like atmosphere. The participants discussed all agenda items of the two Working Groups.

In the course of Working Group I, the participants from Georgia extensively reviewed the worrying security situation on the ground, in Georgia's Abkhazia and Tskhinvali regions. Illegal military exercises, violations of Georgian airspace, an increased practice of kidnapping, robbery and cases of detentions for so-called "illegal border crossing" were brought to the attention of the co-Chairs. The Head of the European Union Monitoring Mission in Georgia, Mr. Toivo Klaar, adequately assessed the security situation on the ground and comprehensively presented the security incidents that had taken place in the adjacent areas of the occupation line. The existing security context on the ground underscores the importance of an early resumption of the Gali Joint Incident Prevention and Response Mechanism without preconditions, based on the proposals for the Mechanism of 18 February 2009, and in full composition.

Participants from Georgia raised serious concerns over the recent announcement made by the Abkhazia occupation regime about the possible closure of the existing crossing points across the occupation line. This intention, if materialized, would pose a serious threat to the security on the ground, further strain the humanitarian situation, significantly affect the livelihoods of the local population and prevent people-to-people contact. The Georgian participants urged the co-Chairs to undertake all necessary measures to prevent such a development.

One of the central agenda items of Working Group I pertained to the non-use of force. The Georgian participants once again made a reference to a number of undertakings that strengthen Georgia's legally-binding commitment to the principle of the non-use of force. The Georgian side expressed its dismay over Russia's

continuous refusal to reciprocate Georgia's non-use of force pledge. Until Russia undertakes the legally-binding commitment not to use force against Georgia, one of the central objectives of the Geneva discussions and the pillars of the 12 August 2008 Ceasefire Agreement remains unfulfilled. With the purpose of giving impetus to the process, the Georgian delegation reiterated its continuous readiness to constructively engage in the drafting of a statement by the participants of the Geneva international discussions on the non-use of force, and encouraged the co-Chairs to reconvene the session at the thirtieth round.

The co-Chairs of the Geneva discussions and the Georgian side are unanimous in their assessment that the effective and durable guarantee of security and stability on the ground, especially against the background of Russia's refusal to undertake the legally-binding commitment not to use force, is the establishment of solid international security arrangements. In the face of the worrying security situation on the ground and the continuous vacuum of an international presence therein, it is crucial to stimulate the constructive discussions on the establishment of valid and functional international security arrangements.

In the framework of Working Group II, Georgian participants discussed the humanitarian and human rights consequences of Russia's illegal activities along the occupation line and in the adjacent areas. They expressed their serious concern over the discriminatory measures perpetrated against the Georgian population in both the Abkhazia and Tskhinvali regions and the violation of the social, economic and cultural rights of the local residents. Particular emphasis was placed on the restrictions of the right to education in the native language and freedom of movement. Georgian participants called upon all participants to respect the fundamental rights and freedoms of the local population irrespective of their ethnic origins. Their basic humanitarian needs and fundamental human rights should not be sacrificed for political motives. Georgian participants once again stressed the responsibility of Russia under international law, as an occupying power, to ensure the protection of the fundamental rights and freedoms of all residents in the occupied regions. Georgia urged the co-Chairs and co-Moderators to find practical solutions to the outstanding problems, and to take steps towards ensuring humanitarian access to the occupied regions and creating human rights monitoring mechanisms therein.

On one of the principal agenda items of Working Group II pertaining to the right of internally displaced persons to a safe and dignified return, Georgian participants welcomed the co-Moderators' call to advance discussions and make further efforts in this direction. In addition, participants discussed the issue of missing persons and emphasized the importance of continued cooperation.

The Georgian side expresses its appreciation for the dedication of the co-Chairs to the main goals of the Geneva discussions and their unwavering efforts to safeguard the format and agenda of the discussions. Georgia will further continue its constructive cooperation with the co-Chairs and their teams with the aim of advancing the work on the substantive security and humanitarian issues as mandated by the 12 August 2008 Georgia-Russia Ceasefire Agreement.

The thirtieth round of the Geneva international discussions will be held on 9 and 10 December 2014.

United Nations A/69/525–S/2014/738

General Assembly
Security Council

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16 October 2014

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General Assembly
Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 96
General and complete disarmament

Security Council
Sixty-ninth year

Letter dated 14 October 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to submit to you the joint statement of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Collective Security Treaty Organization — the Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Tajikistan — on the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia (see annex).

I would be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex were issued as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 96, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kairat **Abdrakhmanov**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 14 October 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]

Statement by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Collective Security Treaty Organization concerning the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia

The States members of the Collective Security Treaty Organization, considering the importance of the process of disarmament and the strengthening of the international nuclear non-proliferation regime, reaffirm their strong support for the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia (hereafter "Semipalatinsk Treaty"), which was signed in Semipalatinsk on 8 September 2006 by the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan, and which entered into force on 21 March 2009.

With the signing of the Semipalatinsk Treaty, the vast region in the heart of the Eurasian continent permanently became a nuclear-weapon-free zone. The parties to the Treaty have thus made a vital contribution to the strengthening of regional security and the nuclear non-proliferation regime.

The creation of this zone constituted a major step towards promoting cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and in the environmental rehabilitation of territories affected by radioactive contamination, and is an effective contribution to combating international nuclear terrorism and preventing nuclear materials and technologies from falling into the hands of non-State actors, primarily terrorists.

This year, another important step was taken towards institutionalizing the nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia. We welcome the fact that on 6 May 2014, in New York, representatives of the five nuclear-weapon States signed the Protocol to the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia concerning negative security assurances.

We trust that the Protocol will be speedily ratified by all five nuclear-weapon States, as it will complete the process of institutionalizing the zone.

We are convinced that this will make a substantial contribution to the process of disarmament, the strengthening of the international nuclear non-proliferation regime and the peaceful use of nuclear energy, in the interest of eliminating the global nuclear danger.